G. R. S. 58]

Previous references.

police 55-1900

(16)

22-1901

File No. ~~102-1904~~

191

Serial Nos. 1-2

(police

Later references.

police 60-1903

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-2

Vapor Part B for July 02

SUBJECT.

Grant of rewards for good service by the Deputy Comm Kolar, and by the Supdt of Police, Kolar Gold Fields.

From the Inspector General of Police

No 5710-393 & 17-6-02.

Recommends that the Superintendent of Police, K. G. F. may be empowered to grant rewards for good service up to Rs 25/- and the Deputy Comm Kolar Dist up to Rs 50/-

To the D. G. & police. the D C Kolar. the Comptr

No 1682-4 & 164 28-7-02

GPB—8,500—21-7-14

Sanctions the above on certain conditions, and with the observation that if larger amounts than mentioned are considered necessary the recommendations will be liberally considered by the Govt. Govt.

SECTION Police

FILE No. ~~18~~ Subject :— Grant of rewards

SER'AI No. 2291 for good service by the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District and by the Supdt. of Police, Kolar Gold Fields.

Last Reference :— Letter No. 5770/393 d: 17th June 1902, from the Offg. Inspector General of Police.

In Govt Proceedings No. 653-4 dated the 16th July 1900, the Inspector General is empowered to sanction an expenditure up to Rs 50 in each case under the head "Reward for good service".

Upon the recommendation of

Se. ai No 109 Spare Copy 653-4 J 67 up for reply & transmit

? the Inspector General of Police,
Government in their order No.
3611-13 dated the 12th April 1901
J.1412
authorized the Superintendent of
Police, Kolar Gold Fields, to grant
rewards for good service not
exceeding Rs 10 in each case and
the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar
District, up to Rs 25 in each
case.

There is a difference of opinion
between the Inspector General & the
Supt. of Police as regards the correct
interpretation of the words "in each
case" in the above order. The Supt. is
of opinion that "each case" refers to
the case of each person to be rewarded
in one case. Orders on this point
solicited. (The I. G. is of opinion that
each case refers to the entire case
seems to be correct).

2. The Superintendent
other requests that his &
ry Comrs powers should be en-

S IV-125. Spare copy sent for
for ready reference.

lanced in the matter of the grant of rewards.* The Dy Commissioner endorses the suggestion views and proposes

(1) that the Deputy Comm. may be allowed to grant rewards up to ¼ of the ann value of the stolen property confiscated to Government. +

(2) that the Supdt of Police may be empowered to grant rewards up to Rs 25 in any one case to one or more individuals, subject to the sanction of the Deputy Commissr.

-er.

Subd for orders.

SW 30/6/02 — Phi 30/6/02 — 30.6.02

Subd to the Dewan

Read 15-7-02 — 5204

16.VII.02 — 17/7/02

* The principal objections are (1) the peculiar circumstances of the Gold fields where the temptation to commit or keep back testimony by the hope of a share in the stolen gold can only be counteracted by the hope of a reward from Govt in case of conviction (2) that as in the majority of the cases the gold is confiscated to the Govt as it is impossible to say to which man it belongs, the giving of rewards will not cause any loss to Govt

+ The enhanced powers would enable the Deputy Commissioner to grant rewards up to Rs 500 in any one case subject to the condition that they will be exercised when the value of gold illegally won is detected, seized & confiscated — Rewards of greater amount than Rs 500 will be sanctioned alone with the

1900-1901

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

JUDICIAL

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 12th April 1901

No. 13611-13 / J. 1412

Empowering the Police Superintendent of the Kolar Gold Fields to sanction rewards for good service up to Rs. 10 in each case, and the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar district, up to Rs. 25 in each case.

Proceedings of the Government of Mysore, Judicial, dated 12th April 1901.

READ AGAIN—

Government Proceedings No. 653-54—J. 67, dated the 16th July 1900, defining th powers of the Inspector General of Police in regard to expenditure under the heac "Secret service" and "Reward for good service."

READ—

Letter No. 3268—367, dated the 22nd March 1901, from the Inspector General c Police in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenı Departments.

With reference to Government Proceedings No. 653-54—J. 67, dated 16th July 190(defining the powers of this office in regard to expenditure under rewards for "Goo service," I have the honor to state that the existing practice now in the districts, is tha previous sanction of this office is invariably obtained, in every instance, for the grant c rewards for good service, irrespective of the amounts of reward; this office submittin cases of rewards of Rs. 50 and above to Government for sanction. As the occasions fc such rewards are not numerous in the districts, no practical inconvenience is felt, and th practice has an advantage in that every instance of good work is brought to the speci notice of the Head of the Department.

The circumstances of the Kolar Gold Fields are, however, different. The prese practice requiring sanction in every case entails heavy correspondence and delay disposal of the recommendations, while the effect of such rewards is lost, if not prompt made. I beg therefore to recommend that the Superintendent, Kolar Gold Fields, mı be empowered to grant rewards for good service not exceeding Rs. 10 in each case, aı that on his recommendation the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar district, may, within the sar area, be authorised to sanction rewards up to Rs. 25. Above these limits, sanction of th office and of Government, will be obtained as heretofore. Should the Government pleased to approve of my proposal, I shall instruct the Superintendent, Kolar Gold Fielc to submit a monthly statement of expenditure on rewards sanctioned by him and the D puty Commissioner for the information of this office.

No 13611-13—J. 1412, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH APRIL 1901.

ORDER THEREON—The proposals of the Inspector General of Police a sanctioned.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.

1901/1902

Police

15944

FILE No. 18-01

SERIAL No. 2-01

30

The Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

1901

The Secretary to the Govt. of Mysore,
General and Revenue Depts.

Dated 17 June 1902

Despatched

Received

General No. 5770

No. 393

Enclosure No. 2

OFFICE OF THE

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

Bangalore

No. 5770 / 393 Dated 14th June 1902.

From

B. K. Venkataravada Iyengar Esqr.
Offg. INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE IN MYSORE.

To H. V. Nanjundayya Esqr: B.A., B.L.
SECRETARY TO THE GOVT. OF MYSORE,
in the GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Sir,

Government Order No. 1361-13 / J 1412 of the 12th April 1901 authorizes the District Superintendent of Police of the Kolar Gold Field to grant rewards for good service upto Rs 10 in each case, and it empowers the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar to sanction Rs 25 in each case. The former thinks that the expression

"each case" refers not to the case itself but to the case of each person to be rewarded in each case.— I think that the expression refers to the case itself.— For example, if the former be the correct interpretation, it will enable the Police Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioner to give Rs 100 and Rs 250/ respectively in each case, if in each there happen to be 10 persons to be rewarded.— Order on this point is solicited.—

2. The said officers have also asked for an enhancement of their powers in this matter.— It is proposed by them to empower the Deputy Commissioner to sanction rewards up to 1/4th of the sum recovered and to authorize the Police Superintendent

to give Rs 25/ to each individual.— Copies of their letters (as noted in the margin) are herewith submitted for orders.—

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant

Offg Inspector General of Police.

C/s.

Letter No - 303 of the 9th May 1902 from the Superintendent

Letter No - 2563 of the 14th June 1902 from the Dy: Comm:

Encl to G.O.

Office of the Superintendent of Police,
Kolar Gold Fields,
Dated Champion Reefs 7th May 1902.

From.

C. B. Thomas Esqr
Dt Superintendent of Police
Kolar Gold Field.

To,

F. E. C. Cano Esq,
Deputy Commissioner,
Kolar District.

Sir,

I have the honor to bring to your notice that some confusion exists concerning the granting of rewards for good service, both by the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police. —

2. In Government order No: 1361 I-13 dated 12th April 1901 it is laid down that the Deputy Commissioner can grant rewards up to Rs 25/- in one case and the District Superintendent up to Rs 10/- in one case. —

3. The Inspector General's interpretation of this order is that the word "Case" in this connection refers to the whole case and not to the case of any particular man. —

4. The Inspector General has also practically

Yes - I read the Government order like that.
Sd/ B. K. Venkatavarada Aiyangar.
17. 6. 1902.

practically laid it down as a principle (in his docket No: 3683/222 dated 31.1.02 addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar, sanctioning reward equal to one month's pay to Head Constable Gurusamy of the B. Division) that a reward should not exceed one month's pay of the person rewarded. ——

5. I have the honor to point out that the circumstances, under which rewards are granted on the Gold Fields, are totally different to those under which rewards are granted in connection with Police Work in other places. In dealing with ordinary reported crime, rewards are not always necessary. A crime is reported to the police and it is comparatively easy to see that the Police concerned do their best to detect it. Any slackness is noticed and punished and definite orders concerning the investigation can be issued and enforced. ——

The crime with which police on the Gold fields are almost entirely concerned is theft of gold in some form or other. These thefts are not visible and specific acts of crime which can be noticed at the time of their occurrence, reported to police, and investigated in the ordinary course. It is perfectly well known that they are extremely prevalent and that the amount stolen is extremely large (probably amounting to several lakhs of

The statement made there is incorrect. In that docket I have not said so nor have I laid down any principle or any limit. In the case referred to in it I merely sanctioned a sum equal to the pay of the officer recommended to be rewarded. A copy of that docket is appended.

(Sd) B.K. Venkataraiah
- in part
17.6.1902

From,
B.K. Venkataraiah Esqr.
Offg. Inspector General of Police in Mysore,
To. F.E.C. Carr Esq,
Deputy Commissioner of the Kolar District.
Dated 31st January / 1st February 1902
No: 3683/222.

His docket No: 111/3 of the 27th January 1902 stating that the sponge gold seized at the Balaghat Railway station by Head Constable Gurusami was ordered by the Special Magistrate of the Kolar Gold Fields to be confiscated to Government.

——•——

Has the honor to sanction the payment to Head Constable Gurusamy the Honorary station a sum equal to pay for a month

rewarded for his action in the said case.

B.K. Venkataswamy Naidu - Cooper. Vg. I Cl. of P

of rupees per years), but their prevention and detection as far as police are concerned depends entirely on police work of a very special kind and on what might be described as the vigour of the initiative displayed. This class of crime bears a close resemblance in its nature to offences falling under Excise and Abkari or Salt regulations and it is obvious that it needs special treatment. —

6. It has been already recognized in several orders etc: that the prompt and liberal grant of rewards forms a most important part of the special treatment required, and it was in recognition of this important fact that the Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent were authorized to sanction special rewards. But I would represent most strongly that the powers given are inadequate and also that the principle that no reward exceeding one month's pay should be granted might work harm. —

7. It would of course be a natural contention that well paid subordinate police should be trusted to do their duty without the further incentive of extra rewards; but past experience on the Kolar Gold Field has effectually disposed of this argument. Here

are

are subjected to frequent and direct temptation of a kind to which they are not subjected elsewhere, and it is a notorious fact they frequently succumb to it. They run very little risk of detection for the simple reason that such a very large number of persons are interested in the disposal of stolen gold that information against offenders is very difficult to obtain. Bolting is easier for a police constable who arrests a man with gold upon him than to take a portion of it, and let the man go. The portion so taken is almost as valuable and almost as easily disposed of as current coin.

After careful consideration of the question in all its bearings, I should recommend that the position should be boldly faced and the principle openly recognized that rewards should be freely given and should be in proportion to the value of property seized, in all cases of theft of gold in any forms. This principle is already recognized in various regulations, in various places. In the Mysore Excise Act, the Madras Abkari & Forest Act and the Madras City Police Act, a magistrate may, and usually does,

does, grant rewards proportionate to the amount of fine realised. —

In the case of offences under the Mining Regulations, fines are seldom inflicted and could not often be realised, but it would be following out the same principle if rewards were granted in proportion to the value of property recovered. —

In this connection I would point out that the property recovered is almost invariably confiscated to Government, as it is usually impossible to tell to what particular mine property belongs, and this will always be the case.

In the year ending June 1901 Rs 13,778/: was recovered by the police on the Gold Fields and the greater part of this property was forfeited to Government. The amount of rewards granted to Gold Fields Police by Government was only Rs 258/:

It will thus be evident that Government gains very considerably, and that the distribution of much more liberal rewards would entail no actual expense whatever.

I firmly believe that if it were laid

laid down that rewards proportionate to value of property recovered might be granted both to private persons and to police — either by the Magistrate trying the case or by the local officers, a very severe blow would be dealt to the present large, and lucrative trade in stolen gold. If it were an accepted fact that a certain profit could be made by laying information against offenders leading to their capture with gold in their possession, the amount of information procurable would increase enormously. The procuring of information in cases of this sort is almost entirely a question of money and the sooner the principle is recognized, the better. I would accordingly suggest that the Deputy Commissioner should be permitted to sanction rewards amounting to 1/4 of the value of property recovered in any case and further that the Assistant Commissioner should be authorized to sanction rewards in cases before him that

He means Commissioner - Trafalgar Fields

Sd/ P

That end in conviction amounting to the same proportion subject to the condition that the same parties should not receive rewards from both of these sources.

I have Etc^a.

/Sd/ P. B. Thomas.

D.I Sup^dt of Police

Kolar Gold Fields.

No: C. 2563 Office of the Deputy Commissioner
Enc. 1. Kolar District,
Dated 14th June 1902.

From,

F. C. Carr Esq.

Deputy Commissioner and
District Magistrate,
Kolar District.

To, B. K. Venkatavaradaiengar Esq,
Offg. Inspector General of Police
in Mysore.

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose Copy of letter No: 303 dated 9th May 1902 from Mr. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, with reference to the maximum amount of rewards,

rewards which it is competant for the — District magistrate[x] and the District Superintendent of Police to grant to the police on the Kolar Gold Field in any one case. —

We probably mean Deputy Commissioner, as the District Magistrate has no power to grant rewards.

2. I fully endorse Mr Thomas' opinion that to deal with crimes on the Gold Field effectively, it is necessary to give rewards promptly and to such an extent as to make it worth the while of an informant or the police, to side rather with law and order than with the criminal. —

Sd/ B. K. Venkatavaradan
- 17.6.1902

3. On the Gold Field the criminal is in an exceptional position — he is in many instances able to offer a very large bribe indeed for silence, and Government can only counteract this by allowing the officers on the spot the power to offer sufficient pecuniary inducement to get information from informers, or encourage the police to deal straight-forwardly. —

4. As pointed out by Mr Thomas, Government cannot be a loser by the

the offer of high rewards as in the majority of cases the stolen gold is confiscated to Government. ——

5. In cases where the gold recovered is returned to any particular mine, the rewards would naturally be met from the funds of Detective Department, under head "Secret Service" or "Rewards". — the above reference therefore only applies to rewards paid from Government funds, and in these cases I would ask that the power to grant rewards up to Rs. of the amount confiscated may be given to the District Magistrate. ——

6. If Government agree to this proposal it would not be necessary to grant equal powers to the Assistant Commissioner and 1st class magistrate, Kolar Gold Field, by legal enactment. —

I would propose that the District Superintendent of Police subject to the final sanction of the District Magistrate. ——

Sd/ B.K. Venkata-
-varadaiengar
17.6.1902

Sd/ B.K. Venkata-
-varadaiengar
17-6-0-

Magistrate might be empowered to grant rewards upto Rs. 25/: in any one case to one or more individuals. ——

I have &c.

/Sd/ H. C. Carr.

Deputy Commissioner and
District Magistrate
Kolar District.

'Copies'

Offg. Inspector General of
Police.

C/c.

Police

Read again :-

FILE No. B1 98-1

SERIAL No. 18

Government Proceedings

No. 13611-13 dated 12th April 1901

J 1412

empowering the Supdt of Police, Kolar Gold Fields to sanction rewards for good service up to Rs 10 and the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, up to Rs 25, in each case.

Read :-

Letter No. 5770/393 dated the 17th June 1902, from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

(Print in Extenso with its Enclosures).

Note for office

Omit para 4 of the Supdt's letter & all the marginal notes of the office, when copying for press

1682-4

J 154 28/7/02 Order thereon. No. Good conduct in the reason given in the above for an entry in the Register of local crimes in the

Granting rewards for good service in connection with the ... Crime in ...

~~the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar,~~

~~in his letter read above, Govt.~~

They are therefore pleased to authorize the Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, to grant rewards for good service up to Rs 25 and the Dy Commissioner, Kolar thereof, up to Rs 50, ~~in each~~ subject to the condition that the powers will be exercised only when gold of higher value is elected, seized and confiscated Govt. The limits referred to must be construed to apply to each case and not to each individual.

2. In cases where ~~recommendations for~~ grants of larger amounts than mentioned above will be considered necessary, recommendations in this behalf will be liberally considered by Government.

Dy Commissioner] Secretary 18-7-02.

To The I.G. of Police in Mysore
" Dy. Comr. Kolar Dist
" Conservator in Mysore ...

Govt 1617/1902

READ AGAIN—

Government Proceedings No. 13611-13—J. 1412, dated 12th April 1901, empowering the Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, to sanction rewards for good service up to Rs. 10, and the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, up to Rs. 25, in each case.

READ—

Letter No. 5770—393, dated the 17th June 1902, from the Inspector General of Police in Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

1. Government Order No. 13611-13—J. 1412, dated 12th April 1901, authorizes the District Superintendent of Police of the Kolar Gold Field, to grant rewards for good service up to Rs. 10 in each case, and it empowers the Deputy Commissioner of Kolar to sanction Rs. 25 in each case. The former thinks that the expression "each case" refers not to the case itself but to the case of each person to be rewarded in each case. I think that the expression refers to the case itself. For example, if the former be the correct interpretation, it will enable the Police Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioner to give Rs. 100 and Rs. 250 respectively, in each case, if in each there happen to be ten persons to be rewarded. Order on this point is solicited.

2. The said officers have also asked for an enhancement of their powers in this matter. It is proposed by them to empower the Deputy Commissioner to sanction rewards up to one-fourth of the sum recovered and to authorize the Police Superintendent to give Rs. 25 to each individual. Copies of their letters * (as noted in the margin) are herewith submitted for orders.

* Letter No. 303 of the 9th May 1902, from the Superintendent.
Letter No. 2563 of the 14th June 1902 from the Deputy Commissioner.

(ENCLOSURES.)

Letter No. 303, dated 9th May 1902, from the Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, to the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.

1. I have the honor to bring to your notice that some confusion exists concerning the granting of rewards for good service, both by the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police.

2. In Government Order No. 13611-13—J. 1412, dated 12th April 1901, it is laid down that the Deputy Commissioner can grant rewards up to Rs. 25 *in one case* and the District Superintendent up to Rs. 10 *in one case*.

3. The Inspector General's interpretation of this order is that the word "case" in this connection refers to the whole case and not to the case of any particular man.

4. * * * *

5. I have the honor to point out that the circumstances under which rewards are granted on the Gold Fields, are totally different to those under which rewards are granted in connection with Police work in other places. In dealing with ordinary *reported* crime, rewards are not often necessary. A crime is *reported* to the Police and it is comparatively easy to see that the Police concerned do their best to detect it. Any slackness is noticed and punished and definite orders concerning the investigation can be issued and enforced. The crime with which Police on the Gold Fields are almost entirely concerned, is theft of gold in some form or other. These thefts are not visible and specific acts of crime which can be noticed at the time of their occurrence, reported to Police, and investigated in the ordinary course. It is perfectly well known that they are extremely prevalent and that the amount stolen is extremely large (probably amounting to several lakhs of rupees per year), but their prevention and detection as far as Police are concerned depends entirely on Police work of a very special kind, and on what might be described as the vigour of the initiative displayed. This class of crime bears a close resemblance in its nature to offences falling under Excise and Abkari or Salt Regulations, and it is obvious that it needs special treatment.

6. It has been already recognized in several orders etc., that the prompt and liberal grant of rewards forms a most important part of the special treatment required, and it was in recognition of this important fact that the Deputy Commissioner and District Superintendent were authorized to sanction special rewards. But I would represent most strongly that the powers given are inadequate and also that the principle that no reward exceeding one month's pay should be granted, might work harm.

7. It would of course be a natural contention that well paid subordinate Police should be trusted to do their duty without the further incentive of extra rewards; but past experience on the Kolar Gold Fields has effectually disposed of this argument. Men are subjected to frequent and direct temptation of a kind to which they are not subjected elsewhere, and it is a

notorious fact that they frequently succumb to it. They run very little risk of detection for the simple reason that such a very large number of persons are interested in the disposal of stolen gold, that information against offenders is very difficult to obtain. Nothing is easier for a Police constable who arrests a man with gold upon him than to take a portion of it, and let the man go. The portion so taken is almost as valuable and almost as easily disposed of as current coin. After careful consideration of the question in all its bearings, I should recommend that the position should be boldly faced and the principle openly recognized, that rewards should be freely given and should be in proportion to the value of property seized, in all cases of theft of gold in any form. This principle is already recognized in various regulations, in various places. In the Mysore Excise Act, the Madras Abkari and Forest Act and the Madras City Police Act, a Magistrate may, and usually does, grant rewards proportionate to the amount of fine realised.

8. In the case of offences under the Mining Regulations, fines are seldom inflicted and could not often be realised, but it would be following out the same principle if rewards were granted in proportion to the value of property recovered.

9. In this connection I would point out that the property recovered is almost invariably confiscated to Government, as it is usually impossible to tell to what particular mine the property belongs, and this will always be the case.

10. In the year ending June 1901, Rs. 13,778 was recovered by the Police on the Gold Fields and the greater part of this property was forfeited to Government. The amount of rewards granted to Gold Fields Police by Government was only Rs. 258.

11. It will thus be evident that Government gains very considerably, and that the distribution of much more liberal rewards would entail no actual expense whatever.

12. I firmly believe that if it were laid down that rewards proportionate to value of property recovered might be granted both to private persons and to Police either by the Magistrate trying the case or by the local officers. A very severe blow would be dealt to the present large and lucrative trade in stolen gold. *If it were an accepted fact that a certain profit could be made by laying information against offenders, leaving to their capture with gold in their possession, the amount of information procurable would increase enormously.* The procuring of information in cases of this sort is almost entirely a question of money and the sooner this principle is recognized, the better. I would accordingly suggest that the Deputy Commissioner should be permitted to sanction rewards amounting to one-fourth of the value of property recovered in any case, and further, that the Assistant Commissioner should be authorized to sanction rewards in cases before him that end in conviction, amounting to the same proportion, subject to the condition that the same parties should not receive rewards from both of these sources.

Letter No. C. 2563, dated 14th June 1902, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, to the Officiating Inspector General of Police in Mysore.

1. I have the honor to enclose copy of letter No. 303, dated 9th May 1902, from Mr. Thomas, District Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, with reference to the maximum amount of rewards, which it is competent for the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police to grant to the Police on the Kolar Gold Field in any one case.

2. I fully endorse Mr. Thomas' opinion that to deal with crimes on the Gold Field effectively, it is necessary to give rewards promptly and to such an extent as to make it worth the while of an informant or the Police to side rather with law and order than with the criminal.

3. On the Gold Field the criminal is in an exceptional position: he is in many instances able to offer a very large bribe indeed for *silence*, and Government can only counteract this by allowing the officers on the spot the power to offer sufficient pecuniary inducement to get information from informers, or encourage the Police to deal straightforwardly.

4. As pointed out by Mr. Thomas, Government cannot be loser by the offer of high rewards as in the majority of cases the stolen gold is confiscated to Government.

5. In cases where the gold recovered is returned to any particular mine, the rewards would naturally be met from the funds of *Detective Department*, under head "Secret Service" or "Rewards:" the above reference therefore only applies to rewards paid from *Government funds*, and in these cases I would ask that the power to grant rewards up to quarter of the amount confiscated may be given to the District Magistrate.

6. If Government agree to this proposal, it would not be necessary to grant equal powers to the Assistant Commissioner and First Class Magistrate, Kolar Gold Fields, by legal enactment.

7. I would propose that the District Superintendent of Police, subject to the final sanction of the District Magistrate, might be empowered to grant rewards up to Rs. 25 in any one case to one or more individuals.

Judicial, dated 28th July 1902.

No. 1682-4—J. 154, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH JULY 1902.

ORDER THEREON.—Government concur in the reasons given in the above for an enhancement of the powers of local officers in the matter of granting rewards for good service in connection with the detection of crime in the Kolar Gold Fields. They are therefore pleased to authorize the Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, to grant rewards for good service up to Rs. 25, and the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, up to Rs. 50, subject to the condition that the powers will be exercised only when gold of higher value is detected, seized and confiscated to Government. The limits referred to must be construed to apply to each case and not to each individual.

2. In cases where grants of larger amounts than mentioned above are considered necessary, recommendations in this behalf will be liberally considered by Government.

H. V. NANJUNDAYYA,
Secy. to Govt., Gen. & Rev. Depts.

To—The Inspector General of Police in Mysore.
The Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District.
The Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.

1902-03

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

JUDICIAL

PROCEEDINGS

Dated 28th July 1902

No. 1682-4
J. 154

Authorizing the Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Fields, to grant rewards for good service up to Rs. 25 and the Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, up to Rs. 50, subject to certain conditions.